# FRANCE.

Paris Recuperating and How the City Appears at Present.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

To Versailles and Back by the First Train Through.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The Debate in the National Assembly Upon the Abrogation of the Laws Exiling Them.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

How and When It Was Established in Paris.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Moodle, from Liverpool June 10, via Queenstown the 11th, arrived at this port last evening. She brings two days later mails than those already received.

Paris Recuperating-The Mercury Falling and Excitement Freezing-What Paris Thinks of Its Own Follies-What It Says of Its Immortal Glories-The City's Ruins The Theatres-To Versailles and Back by be First Train-the Suburban Villages. Paris, June 4, 1871.

If I were situated many material and mental planes above Paris at this moment, and had been so tuated for months, partaking neither of its agita tions nor civil wars. I feel convinced that I would say that Paris has not been so happy for a year as it has been to-day. Sunday, always enjoyed, ever blessed interval of vacation, it has been to this city to-day twenty-four nours of the softer, caliner, sweeter joy that comes to men after sad and deplorable events. Yesterday one week the civil war ended; yesterday wo weeks its final struggle began; upon this last day the heavily loaded nearts of the Commun buoyed into an evanescent hope by sixty-four days of success, had begun to sink and lie fallow. The twenty-second came, and with it the feeting that "a house divided against itself must fall;" for this immense family of two millions, surrounded by its ramparted circumference, had the element of discord in its midst-the army of France. Though

LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED HOURS have passed since the last battle was fought and won by the National Assembly, the Commune of Paris is already a thing of history—a fact stripped of the hates and asperities it engendered—a buried, regretted, apologized-for uprising of men previously catch the first breathings of delence and apolozy for the late bloody and incendiary Commune. To-day I have heard and felt them. Frenchmen are beginning to DARE TO EXPLAIN

what they could not encourage or proclaim. They are beginning to declare that there can never be an insurrection without an abuse, a massacre without a provocation. It is not beyond the theme of interrogation to demand if the government has not been too cruel and sweeping in its reprisais, and if the French army has not acted with a brutaity that ustines its dark historical record in Algeria. This is the cry-the summary of all discussions on the boulevards of Paris, those points of the thermometer which indicate the ebulition of the popular mind. There is a singular gradation in that long winding thoroughfare of this city known as the Louisvard. that seems to bear the same relation to me chanics as the thermometer to Fahrenheit. The normal point is absolute quiet at Belleville, and when the excitement begins to rise the mercury of agitation floats rapidly along until it reaches the Grand Café, the 212 degrees of revolutions and coups

THE CITY'S BUINS. The telegraphic reports sent from Versailles last week have, of necessity, been greatly exaggerated. But now that we have an opportunity to judge for ourselves we find that about one-half of the numerhave received only slight damage. During the days of terror it became exceedingly difficult to locate the seat of a conflagration. Viewed from a distance the fires appeared more extensive by reason of com bustible matter which had been massed together: it witnessed on ordinary occasions. Even residents of Paris were deprived of accurate knowledge as to the exact spot where the fire raged. Several of my friends inside the city have repaired to the tops of their houses to witness the burning of the Ministry of Finances. But National Guards ordered them instantly to leave the roof under pain of being shot if they attempted to reappear. Others, whose names I can give, were actually fired at while exhibiting highs in the upper stories, under the supposition that the lights served as signals to the troops outside.

From Meudon and Sevres we could distinguish a farge bunding on fire, which, from the peculiar appearance, we concluded to be a theatre, seemingly the Porte St. Martin, but on the morning following we were told that Ambigu, about one hundred yards further down, had been destroyed, while another person came in with the possitive assurance that our first version was correct. Both messengers being considered persons of veracity, the natural conclusion was that the Ambigu, as well as the Porte St. Martin had been destroyed. A like error occurred regarding the ineatres of the Châtelet and the Lyrique, since no person had a chance of nearing the piace for several days, nor discern anything positive from housetops, owing to chance of nearing the piace for several days, nor discern anything positive from housetops, owing to the density of smoke, we had to ablde by reports coming in from time to time. From the outskirts of the cit, nothing was visible but a thick, impenetrable cloud of smoke; a neavy fail of rain on the subsequent day obscured our sight entirely. Telescopes were of no avail, and we were unfortunately reduced to recur to newspaper information. If I had placed reliance on that information in less than five or six theares would have been destroyed. My telegram, however, spoke only of three. Yet even this must now be modified. The Ambigu remains intact, but the Porte St. Martin is merely a neap of ruins, as well as the large restaurant (Defleux) adjoining the theatre. The Livique is burned out; sink the walls are standing, and the re-establishment of the building seems by no meabs an impossionity. The chatelet is oadly damaged in the rear. Two theatres only are, therefore, to be struck of the long list of places of amusement; some twenty or thirty remain, and the pleasure seeker need not, therefore, give way to despair.

despair.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE
has not suffered at all; on the contrary, the barricade
at the entry of the kue Meyerbeer has produced an
improvement, inasmuch as it brought down a portion of the dirty old scaffolding which disgraced the
appearance of the bunding. That being the case,
we are enabled to admire the façade, as well as the
magnificence of the side entries. The building
serves at present as a store to the ambulance
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THE GRAND HOTEL

(outwardly) is uninjured. The houses opposite have suffered a good deal, especially the hatter's store below the washington Club. The fromage of the store presents an interesting picture; the hats pieroed by bullets are selling, or, rather, I should say, offered for sale, at very extravagant prices.

THE WORK OF DETRUCTION

puts immense sams of money into the pockets of glass manufacturers. All those immense sheets on the Boulevard des Italiens—say at Dussantay's store, kiela, Boussier and others—have been smashed to atoms. Few stores escaped. The damage done does not, however, extend beyond the perforation of shutters and the breaking of glasses. The only exception I discovered was at the corner of the Rue Chateudun.

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tion I discovered was at the corner of the Rue Chateadun.

The store of a furniture dealer having received about a couple of hundred Chassepot bullets makes a rate exhibition of his stock in trade—chairs and sofas ripped up, vases knocked over, looking glasses pierced. Those having leisure to promenade through the streets of Paris in search of curiosity can find ampie gratification. But the owners of stores seem determined on spoling the pieasure of those bent on sight-sceing. With a rapidity pandful to witness all the déjas are disappearing, and in another week we must again return to the old routine. To this fact the Parisian Rabeur is fully alive; consequently there is a turnout on masse, and in localities where there is anything worth seeing large crowds are collecting at all hours.

lampposts alone must be something enermous—probably several thousand. Those familiar with the streets of Paris are aware that the gas metres are generally outside the stores. Most of them have been destroyed as a preventive measure against explosion. All these things have to be restored and to be repaired. Sometody's poeter must leel it, and it will add not a little to the sufferings of the bourgeois class. Nevertheless, all, without exception, are grateful—extremely gratein—that the Commune has come to an end.

AN INCIDENT.

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I have just heard the story of the Countess—, who was arrested during the early days of the fight on her way from Fontainebleau to see a sick relative. She was arrested at the gates and put into a gang of about three hundred persons, who were beeng taken to the Champ de Mars for execution, as sue afterwards learned. She was brutaily ordered to take her place in the procession among market women, workmen and all kinds of horrible and desperate characters. Almost fainting from fear and fatigue, she woud have failed upon the way but for the kindness of a rough-looking but soft-hearted old market woman, who kindsy offered her the support of her arm. On the way an officer came up, asked the old woman what she was saying, and receiving an unsatisfactory answer shot her dead upon the spot, and she fell, dragging the Countess with her to the ground in aer death struggle and covering her with blood.

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She was at last able to drag herself to the Champ de Mars, and saw filteen of her companions shot down before her eyes. Her own turn had come. She was dragged out and placed more dead than alive upon the tatal spot. The ground was ankle deep with blood, and, when she thought her last moment had come, an officer happened to recognize her and she was released, with many apologies.

But I have heard of a colonel in the Versailles army who, after ordering the execution of a number of individues that had been arrested, found that he had shot his own son, who, by some accident, was taken in suspicious company. I am sorry to hear of any innocent person being killed, but as that colonel feit himself obliged to kill some one certainly his own son might as well be among them as anybody else. Dame Fortune does not always take it upon herself to punish injustice, but when she does what an exquisite vengeance she wreaks upon her victums!

Thus it goes. But

Thus it goes. But

Thus it goes, But

The Foldfich Mercury
has to recede. So it began at the Grand Caféone week ago, and since then has been seven days in reaching the freezing point at Belleville, and what does this terrible agutation of the thermometer mean—the greatest in French history? It signifies that France has just gome through the second stage of her delirium tremens, the first having finished in 1815. But now, like then, there must be a long period of languishing, half-dicies prostration, after which France may march on for an undeterminable time to the third and last stage of this fatal disease, whence she, like other nations, will immigle in the death agoules of the interior Latin races. It is a sad fact to record that the Frenchen, of all Latins the most remote from the seat of propagation, ancient Rome, and therefore farthest from the roots, must be the first to decay and wither. I write more from fact and history than from analogy and prophecy. Yet Parus is not France, as the world his shown for t

going and returning. The immense station of St. Lazare afforded a curious spectacle, People who had not seen Paris for nearly a year alighted from the long and heavily encumbered train with meagre baggage and dispersed up the Bou evard Haussmann to their long-vacated homes. Those who had been living at Versalies under the shadows of the mighty Assembly came in with a pleased air and a triumphant smile to see "you Parisians who have been making all this emute" At St. Lazare 1 found no gendarmes or spies in uniform, but I suspected they were numerous in civilian's garb, for I noticed that a little quiet conversation with a friend seemed to be very interesting to several Frenchmen, whose chins and upper lips looked as if they had just been shorn of late imposing imperials and imstaches. Babies were being brought to homes where they were born, but which, thanks to their infantile understandings, they could not appreciate, either in the removing or partial destruction. I should judge that at least 30,000 people came in by the Versalies Railway on Saturday, and probably

ONE HUADRED THOUGAND

by the other different roads. The exodus was not near as large, and consisted in travellers who voyaged to see the recent battle fields and scenes of carnage. I monnted the railway train at halfpast twelve. It moved rapidly through Clichy, shattered and badly mutilated Asmeres, Couroevole, with their fascined batteries; Sursenes, and under the frown of imposing, famous Vaierien. The whole country was clad in a soft and smiting foliage, and the green sward and neglected verdure were being already toned down by workmen. Cottages, roofless and cunning little villas, perforated by snells, windowiess and paneless, were already being put in repair. The civil war had been finished, and with it had begun ballmy, salubrious summer. Hence the owners could not neglect their suburban homes. There was not so much damage as one would expect along this route. A few tail chimneys had tumbled into a mass of brick debris; probably one thousand mo

are among the most beautiful in the world. At half-past one I arrived at Versailles. The city was stupe-laction itself. Nothing but a few hundred insurgent cannon were parked on the Grand Place. The hotels appeared to be deserted and the cates were almost lifeless. There was a slight sign of animation before the doors of the Assembly, but that was all. At the doors of the Assembly, but that was all. At four P. M. I returned to Paris upon top of the train At least three thousand people were on board. There again I found no esponage, and every infly vidual appeared possessed of his own personal free dom—".ile, theerty and pursuit of happiness"—something rare for anarchic Paris.

The Orleans Princes-The Debate Upon the Abrogation of the Laws Exiling Them-Thiers' Speech-The Proscription Laws Rescinded-The Elections of the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville Declared

VERSAILLES, June 8, 1871. The hall of the National Assembly presented to-day a crowded and animated appearance in anticipation of the debate upon the abrogation of the laws exiling the Orleans Princes.

M. Barthe brought up the report of the commit-tee, and in the course of his remarks he stated that the committee had unanimously rejected M. Brunet's proposals, but had decided to advocate the Assembiy's adopting the motion of M. Giraud for the abolition of the laws exiling the Princes of the House of Bourbon. M. Barthe maintained that the electors of three departments of France, by electing the princes, had virtually demanded the cessation of their exile. He reminded the Assembly of the circular which had been issued by the princes, and wherein they gave to their election its proper significance,

gave to their election its proper significance, by announcing their adhesion to the will of the nation, whether it proved to be in favor of a republic or a constitutional monarchy. In the name of the committee M. Barthe made a declaration of confidence in the executive power, and stated that all constitutional questions were left out of consideration, the committee's only object being to put an end to an unjust proscription.

M. Barthélemy St. Hilare read the report of the Ninth Bureau, examining the election of the Prince de Joinville, simply from the legal point of view. The report concludes in favor of ratifying the election, and the report of the Tenth Bureau sums up equally in favor of the election of the Duc d'Aumale.

M. Billy read a resolution emanating from the deputies of the departments occupied by the Germans, demanding the postponement of the questions of the proscription and of the ratification of the election, in order to avoid all pretext for an agitation, which might aggravate the position of the occupied provinces.

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M. LEBLOND, the Procurator General, pointed out the dangers which would result from ratifying the elections and allowing the princes to return to France. He reminded the Chamber that among the princes there was not one that had not put forth pretensions to the thorone. "Civil war," he said, "still existed in a latent state in the large towns and rendered great prudence and moderation necessary. The moment was inopportune for adopting the views of the committee, and the effect of their adoption would be to weaken the authority of M. Thiers.

M. BARTHE refused the grounds for apprehension given by M. Leblond.

M. THIERS then ascended the tribune and said he never before found himself faced by so difficult a question. He explained the perplexity of his position, and showed that the subject under discussion was a political question, and would be so considered by the country. He said the Assembly ought to decide upon the question not only conscientiously, but also with a full knowledge of the faces. M. Thiers then proceeded to explain why he was at first opposed to the abrogation of the law of proscription and why he subsequently assented to the bill. He described the aate of the country and said:— "We have just put an end to one of the greatest civil wars ever waged. We have obtained one of the greatest victories ever achieved. Europe thanks us and congratulates us on our victory, for we have saved the whole Continent from anarchy. Our position has completely changed from what it was a mouth ago. Our defeats are forgotten; our victory alone is remembered. At the same time we must not delude ourselves; the insurrection is disarmed but not appeased. The excitement is still great in the public mind, and we must avoid providing fresh material for feeding the popular passions."

During the discussion M. Thiers made a speech, in which he said. "I at first opposed the aboli-

assented to the ideas put forth by the committee on an engagement being entered into by the Princes that they will not sit in the National Assembly, and will do nothing to justify the apprehensions which their presence in France are capable of exciting." M. Thiers proceeded to point out that in the ifferest of order and the public credit it was necessary to postpone the discussion of all irritating questions, and added, "The safety of the republic has been placed as a sacred deposit in my hands, and I will not betray the trust." M. Thiers concluded his speech by saying, "I will deceive no one."

One."

The bill abrogating the laws of proscription was adopted by 484 voies against 103.

The elections of the Duc o'Aumale and the Prince de Johnville were subsequently declared valid by 448 votes against 113.

The International Society-The Originate of Socialism in France-The International an English Importation-When It was In troduced Into Paris and by Whom-London the Head Centre-Orders to Kill the Archhop and Burn the City Come from the British Capital-The Commune and the Ba-PARIS, June 4, 1871.

The horrid dream has passed, but daily we have fresh evidences of unexpected dangers, from which, by the blessings of Providence, we have escaped. city, but the real ferreting out of the remaining desperadoes who may still remain hidden in Paris three days. The Prefecture of Police will be established in the Caserne de la Cité—the barracks built cocked-hatted friends get to work—they will probably do so within the next forty-The lynx-eyed members of the secret police have not been sleeping during the past few months; they have marked down their game and will pick it up easily when the police force again shall take charge of the capital. The greatest uncertainty exists as to the fate of the leaders of the insurrection. Many reported to have been shot, it is now declared, are hidden in Paris, their means of concealment being the more easily effected in conse quence of their utter insignificance before the imbe-cility and weakness of the government of the 4th mune to surge upwards from the depths of the cess pool of crime on the 18th of March. The opinion that military law should give place to the civil power is now generally expressed. It is evident that to shoot without trial every person arrested on suspiwould be the height of madness; some of them are required as witnesses, in order that light may be thrown on the extensive ramifications of a conspiracy many leaders of which have probably never visited Paris. Indeed, the order for the arrest of the unfortunate Archbishop and priests was sent from London, as were also lists of pro scriptions and houses to be burned.

BEFORE THE ACTUAL OUTBURST of the bloody drama, on the 18th of March, I sent you a full account of the organization of the new too celebrated Central Committee of the Garde National and the International Association. I prophesied

celebrated Central Committee of the Garde Nationale and the international Association. I prophesied danger; my predictions have been cruelly realized. When I wrote that the government was supported by the Freemasons it is possible that your readers may have thought your correspondent mad. My information was obtained from a sure source, as subsequent events have proved. I have now reason to believe that the members of the secret society which organized the late movement which has just been crushed in Paris have lost no confidence in the ultimate success of their designs. They will sooner of the recipies of the residue of life in Paris? The International Society numbers 2,500,000 members. Probably one-third of those who have figured in the late eventful scenes of which I have been witness were engaged in the Fenian disturbances. The international Society does not simply menace reance; it is a menace to the entire world. In General Cluseret's dossier, you may remember, I discovered proof that he had, in 1867, offered to place a large number of Fenians well armed at the disposal of the London professional disturbers of public order.

THE ORIGINATOR OF SOCIALISM IN PRANCE was Babeenf, but a book by Diebueck in 1847 and the arrival of a large number of German workmen about the same period encourages the hopes of the socialists. The work published by Dr. Jacobi in 1850 secured for that gentleman the sentence of death, which was commuted to imprisonment. Diebueck published a second book, which gave him the privilege of snaring the fate of Jacobi. Secret societies then became numberous. The idea that The London, it is a central committee, composed of a secretary general and filteen memoers. Every country is considered as a branch of the society; each branch is divided into sections. Each important centre is divided into sections. Each important is of conditions and the province a central office, from which is transmitted a weekly report to the central committee at London. The reports give local details concerning political and commercial occurrences; the numerical strength of members; the pecuniary resources of the locality; a nominal list of traders, proprietors and those possessing private incomes. In a becuniary point of view the society is not rich, the subscriptions—two sous per week—being irregularly paid; but the association nevertheless furnished money for the preliminary expenses of the insurrection. To have sustained the expense for three days would have been an impossibility. Of money, however, there was no want, the government having left Paris to be plundered by the exultant Communists. Want of time alone prevented the mobocratic tyrants, who for two months have committed outrages with impunity, from carrying into execution their design for the complete destruction of Paris should they be defeated by the Versallitst. Written orders to Communists commanders have been found which leave no doubt as to their diabolical intentions. One signed Lambron, colonel on staff, by order of Delesciuze and Billioray, directs General Dombrowski to "blow up or barn the houses which interiers with the system of defence."

WHEN THE GAME WAS UP IN PARIS several bands of flying Communists attempted to seek reinge in Vincennes. Arrested by the Bavarian line of investment near the fortress, they threw down their arms and begged for permission to seek shelter therein. But according to the terms of the Franco-Prussian convention the fortress, being considered as a state prison, could not be occupied by more than 150 to 250 men. The Bavarians refused to allow any infringement of the Franch military authorities. Other fugitives, however, arrived in rapid succession, some of whom succeeded in obtaining entrance to the fort.

The Bavarians then, in accordance with their instructions, took possession of the fort and made prisoners of all they found within its walls, including the garrison which had occ

Caving of a Bank at Newark-A Workman

Another shocking accident took place in Newark yesterday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock. While William Brannon, a laborer, was engage digging an excavation for drain pipes near Gould's place, in East Ferry street, the bank gave way and buried him completely. He was specify rescued, but the life was crushed out of him, beceased resided in Chestnut street, with his son, and had only commenced work last Monday. The county physician was notified, and a certificate of accidental death granted, an inquest being deemed unnecessary, as in the case of the poor woman Rolf, who was so frightfully burned to death on Monday.

On Tuesday afternoon, while Bernard O'Neil, of 489 Second avenue, was standing in the front of Hugh Mitcheil's liquor saloon, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, counting \$500, which he had pulled out of his pocket, he was robbed, as he alleges, of \$150, by Thomas Kelly, a liquor dealer, of 209 avenue B. Kelly was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, afternoon, where he was held to answer in default of \$1,000 bail. The prisoner denies his guilt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871. At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' As ociation, at Dover, Del., yesterday, estimates of the crop of peaches to be forwarded by rail to mar ket from the peninsula were prepared. They reach 3,315,000 baskets. It is probable that another 1,000,000 will go by water.
The wheat crop, now nearly harvested, is pronounced the best for years.

THE REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED

The Fusion of Legitimists and Orleanists Cannot be Effected.

THIERS WILL BE FAITHFILL

The Position of the Bonapartes and Danger from Their Intrigues.

M'MAHON CAN BE TRUSTED.

Another Civil War if the National Assembly Attempt to Overthrow the Republic.

VERSAILLES, June 6, 1871. I went to see M. Louis Blanc to-day. I found him in his quarters (tine de Montreuil) and was received with much cordiality. It is not the first time we have met; but he is never difficult of access, however busy he may be, and is evidently a man who is polite not for the sake of politeness, but from genuine kindly feeling.

OUR CONVERSATION naturally turned upon the present situation of France and the prospects of the republican party since the collapse of the Commune. He said he considered the existence of the republic seriously compromised by the insurrection in Paris, it having played into the hands of the monarchists as com-pletely as if paid for doing so. People, he said, would never distinguish between the Commune and the republic. Because the Communists had shouted "Vice la republique!" the two things would be confounded. They did not consider that there might be an insurrection against a monarchy as well as against a republic. Because there had been an insurrection against the republic they say the republic is impossible, without stopping to think that the same argument will apply to a monarchy or an empire equally as well.

THE BOURBON FUSION. CORRESPONDENT-Do you apprehend any danger from the expected "fusion" of the legitimists and

Louis Blanc-Yes: but after all the danger is not so great as might be expected.

CERRESPONDENT-Do you not think they will

Louis Blanc-The two branches of the royal family may. The Count de Chambord and the Duc d'Aumale may come to an understanding, but their partisans never will. It must be remembered that the former claims to govern by divine right, and that the Orieanists are as far from accepting this theory as the republicans themselves. If the Duc d' Anmale, therefore, consents to adopt this doctrine he will be deserted by his followers and they will seek some other prince on whom to bestow their suffrages. I believe they would even vote for the republic rather than for any prince sustaining the antiquated doctrine of the divine right of sings. This, with the habitual intolerance and egotism of Frenchmen, will prevent their making any serious compromise.

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC. I admit, is a very critical one, but that of the monof the three parties-the legitimists, the Orleanthe republicans to contend with, but the two others also. The republic, however, is a sort of neutral ground on which they may all meet on equal terms, and either party would prefer the republic to the restoration of any one of its other opponents. It would be a most difficuld and dangerous undertaking to attempt setting up a king

now. THIERS TO BE TRUSTED.

CORRESPONDENT-Have you entire confidence in Louis Blanc-Yes: and I think I am in a position to know. I have talked with him often during the

last few weeks and I am sure that all of his immense influence will be thrown upon the side of the republic.

CORRESPONDENT-Has M. Thiers confidence in the success of the republic? Louis Blanc-He has. He says the republic has

fewer supporters, it is true, but also fewer enemies now than any other form of government. THE EMPIRE'S CHANCES. CORRESPONDENT-I presume the empire does n os

stand the ghost of a chance.

Louis Blanc—On the contrary, that is just now our greatest danger, and that the Commune has brought upon us.

THE DANGER LIES IN THE ARMY. which army the Assembly were obliged to call upon in order to put down the insurrection. There is no doubt of its strong imperial tendencies, and, armed and organized as it is, it might yet succeed in estab-lishing a Napoleon upon the throne long enough to take another plebiscite, and the peasants, who al-ways vote for the government, whatever that may happen to be, would sustain it. This is the chief danger to the republic.

MARSHAL M'MAHON.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think Thiers has received

danger to the republic.

MARSHAL M'MAHON.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think Thiers has received any pledge of good faith from Marshal MacMahon?

Louis Blanc—I believe so. But I do not apprehend any treachery from him. He is aiready at the top of his ambition. He is an old man, and has nothing to gain and much to lose by such a step. It is from the smaller generals and officers, who might look for great advancement and reward under the empire, that the danger is to be looked for. It is known that they are already conspiring, and it only requires some bold and daring leader to make them set aside MacMahon and Thiers and declare for the regency of the Empress, or whoever else it may please them. The Assembly would be powerless to prevent it, and its members, once out of power, would find no sympathy. It only retains a sort of prestage now because it has never yet been seriously attacked, and because no one has yet taken it upon himself to expose the stupidity of its proceedings, the gross ignorance of the first principles of government and the bigoted intolerance it has antiformly displayed ever since its first session in Bordeaux.

THIERS WILL RETAIN THE PRESIDENCY.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think they will elect M. Thiers President for two years, as some now suppose?

Louis Blanc—It is very probable the Left would

M. There President for two years, as some now suppose?

Louis Blanc—It is very probable the Left would support him for the Presidency, although opposed to many of his illiperal ideas, as a prolongation of the existence of the republic and a guarantee for the future. They are willing to secure the republic upon any terms, so long as it is a republic. As iar as my own views upon the subject are concerned I do not think a President necessary at all. But I shall vote for M. Thiers nevertheless.

Cornespondent—Do I understand you to say that you consider a President unnecessary in a republic?

CORRESPONDENT—Do I understand you to say that you consider a President unnecessary in a republic!

HIS OPINION OF AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

LOUIS BLANC—I do. That is, I mean that the Executive should be altogether dependent upon the legislative power, and not hold his office directly from the suffrages of the people. I think the system bad. Where there are two distinct powers in a government there will be a conflict, which will sooner or later end in diz-huit Brumaire or a Napoleon I. Even in the United States you have had an example of this conflict of powers, in Mr. Johnson and his Congress. But the American people, unlike the French, are too cool-headed to go to war about a petty squabble between a President and Congress unless some great principle was at stake, and the danger, if any, was insignificant. In France such a quarrel would have ended in something more serious.

If A KING IB SET UP WHAT THEN?

CORRESPONDENT—What will be the result if this Assembly attempts to set up a king, or if the regency of the empire be declared?

Louis Blanc—I do not hesitate to say that the result would be most terrible civil war which history has ever recorded, a war to which the insurrection of Paris was nothing, because it will extenditiself all over France instead of finding its field of operation dircumscribed to one city. I really cannot think they will be boid enough to attempt such an experiment. It would require savage, brusal, heartless men to make it a success, and even then the result would be extremely doubt.ul. It must be remembered that we have the presige of anthority, and that they (the monarchists) would be the insurgents. This is a strong point in our favor.

The republic exists, and the monarchists will be obliged to incur the apellation of "revolutionists" and "insurgents" if they attempt to overthrow it.

After a little further unimportant conversation I took my leave, greatly impressed with his simple, straightforward manner of speaking, and I cannot belp thinking that some of his words may yet prove prophetic. I was in the Assembly in Bordeaux when he foretold as a consequence of their proceedings the civil war which has just come to such a disastrous close. They booted at him, and with their characteristic intolerance refused to listen to him even. He is certainly a man of great crudition, and has not studied the history of his country without profit; and if the present Assembly could ever be induced to learn anything by experience they would at last listen to the voice of one of their greatest statesmen, and by the foines of the past learn to avoid the dangers of the future. and any other form of government warrant for the publication and execution of acts emphating from

## THE PAPAL GUARANTEES.

Text of the Law Passed by the Italian Parliament.

ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE GUARANTEED.

Recognition of the Sovereign Powers of the Pontiff.

HIS PERSON SACRED AND INVIOLATE.

Provision for His Maintenance-The Rights and Privileges of Royalty Accorded Him.

We have received from an official source the full text of the law recently passed by the Italian Parlia-ment, guaranteeing the independence of the Pope and recognizing him as not owing allegiance to any earthly power:-

victor Emmanuel II., by the grace of God and the will of the nation, king of Italy. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have approved. We have sanctioned and promulgated as follows:—

\*\*Rection 1.\*\*

\*\*Prerogatives of the Poninf and of the Ho'y See.\*

\*\*ARTICLE 1.\*\* The person of the Supreme Pontiff is sacred and invitolable.

\*\*Art. 2.\*\* Any attempt against the person of the supreme Pontiff, or any provocution to commit the same, shall be punished with the same penanties as are established by law for a similar attempt or provocation against the person of the King.

\*\*Any offences or injuries publicly directed against the person of the Pontiff, by word or deed, or by any means described in article 1 of the law of the press, shall be punished with the penaltiues established by article 19 of the aforementioned law.

\*\*Such offences are actionable on behalf of the State and shall be tried by the Court of Assize.

The discussion upon religious matters is entirely free.

\*\*Akr. 3.\*\* The Italian government shall render to

The discussion upon religious matters is entirely free.

ART. 3. The Italian government shall render to the Supreme Pount in the terrifories of the kingdom the honors which are due to royal rank, and shall maintain the privileges of honor which are paid to him b. Cathohe sovereigns.

The Supreme Pounti shall have liberty to maintain the ordinary number of guards attached to his person and for the custody of his palaces; said guards shall, however, be bound by all obligations and duties entailed upon them by the existing laws of the kingdom.

ART. 4. The annual dotation of 3,225,000 livres in favor of the Holy see is maintained.

The sum aforesaid, equal to the sum inscribed on the Roman budget, under the head of "sacri Patazzi Apostolic", Sasto, Collegge, congregazioni, ecclesiastiche, segretario di stato, ut ordine a proming for the maintenance of the Supreme Poutiff, for the diversecclesiastical wants of the Holy see, for ordinary and extraordinary repairs to and for the custody of the apostolic palaces and their dependencies; for all allowances, annu ties and pensions to the guarts mentioned in the preceding article, and to all persons atched to even. mentioned in the preceding article, and to all per sons attached to the Ponthical Court, and for even tual expenditure, as well as for the ordinary repair and custody of the museums and library thereto an

nexed, and for allowance, strends and pensions to persons employed for that pur, ose. The dotation aforesaid small be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt in the form of an auhuity perpetual and inalienable, in the name of the Holy see; the same shall likewise be paid pending all vacancies of the See, in order to supply all the wants inherent to the Roman Church during this

wants inherent to the Roman Caurch during this interval.

It shall be exempt from any kind of tax or charge, either governmental, municipal or provincial, and is shall never be related, even in the case that the Italian government should sabse quently determine to take to their own charge the expenditure incidental to the museums and intrary.

ART. 5. The Supreme Pontiff shall, besides the dotation fixed by the preceding article, have free enjoyment of the apostolic palaces of the Vatican and Lateran, with the editices, gardens and grounds annexed and depending increon, as also of the villa of Castel Gandolfo, with all its accessories and dependencies.

sories and dependencies.

The said palaces, villa and accessories, and likewise the museums, library and artistical and archeological collections therein existing, shall be inalienable and exempt from all tax or charge and

from expropriation for public purposes.

ART. 6, During the vacancy of the Pontificial See
no judicial or political authority shall, on any pretence whatsoever, other any impediment or limitation to the personal liberty of the Cardinals. The
government shall take proper measures in order
that the assemblies of the Concave and the Ecumenical Councils be not disturbed by any external
violence. ABr. 7. No public officer or agent of the public force shall be permitted, in the discharge of his functions, to penetrate into the palaces or places the habitual residence or temporary sojourn of the Supreme Pontif, or in which a Conclave or Ecumenical Council may be assembled, without the authorization of the Supreme Pontiff or of the said Conclave or Council.

authorization of the Supreme Pontiff or of the said Conclave or Council.

ART. 8. It is likewise forbidden to visit, search or seize any papers, documents, books or registers in the pontifical offices or congregations which may be invested with a merely spiritual character.

ART. 9. The Supreme Pontiff shall have full liberty to exercise all the functions of his spiritual ministry, and to cause all the acts pertaining thereto to eaffixed at the doors of the basilicas and churches in Rome.

ART. 10. No person or persons clothed with an ecclesiastical character, who, by virtue of their office, may take part in the publication of any act of the spiritual ministry of the Holy See shall be subject on account thereof to any molestation, investigation or examination on the part of the public authorities.

subject on account thereof to any moiestation, investigation or examination on the part of the public authorities.

Any foreign person invested with an ecclesiastical office in Rome shall enjoy the personal rights which belong to Italian citizens by force of the law of the kingdom.

ART. 11. The envoys of foreign governments to his Holiness shall enjoy in the kingdom all the rights and immunities which belong to diplomatic agents, in accordance with international law.

Such offences as may be committed against the said envoys shall be punished with the same penalties as are established for the offences committed against foreign envoys to the Italian government.

The rights and immunities established in accordance with international law are hereby ensured in the territories of the kingdom to the envoys of his Holiness to the foreign governments both in going to or returning from the places of their mission.

ART. 12. The Supreme round shall be at liberty to correspond with the Episcopate and with the whole Catholic world without any interference on the part of the Italian government.

To this effect he shall be free to establish in the Vatican, or in any other of his residences, postal and telegraphic offices, and to employ therein persons of his choice.

The pontifical post office shall be allowed either to correspond directly by closed mails with the exchange post office of foreign States or to deliver its correspondence bearing the stamp of the pontifical post office shall be exempt from any tax or charge throughout the Italian proton any tax or charge throughout the Italian testamp of the pontifical post office shall be received and transmission of despatches or correspondence bearing the stamp of the pontifical post office shall be received and transmission of pontifical shall be piaced in the kingdom on the same footing as the cannet messengers of foreign governments.

The pontifical telegraphic offices shall be connected with the same privileges which are conceded to State telegrams; they shall also be ex

Similar advantages shall be extended to telegrams of the supreme Pontiff, or signed by his order, bearing the stamp of the Holy See, which may be presented to any telegraphic office of the kingdom. Telegrams addressed to the Supreme Pontiff shall be exempt from the taxes usually charged to the receivers.

Relations of Church and State.

ART. 14. Any special restriction of the right of assemblage of members of the Catholic clergy is bereby annulled.

ART. 16. The government hereby renounces its right of Legazia-Apostotica in Sicily, as also its right of appointment and presentation in the collation of the higher benefices.

Bishops shall not be required to take oath of allegance to the King.

The higher and lesser benefices shall be conferred solely upon citizens of the kingdom, with the exception of such benefices as are situated in the city of Rome and in the suburban seats.

No new provision is made for the collation of benefices in the giving of the Crown.

ART. 16. The exequatur and placet of the crown

A carpenter named John Delarick, employed in the nat factory of Baldwin & Flagg, at Yonkers, Westnat factory of Baldwin & Flagg, at Yonkers, West-chester county, was instantly killed through being struck by a descending hoisting apparatus on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased, it appears, was at work on the third floor, and, not knowing this, some of the workmen overnead lowered the hoist-ing machine, which struck the unfortunate man, hurling him to the lower floor, where he was picked up a corpse. Coroner Smith hald an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. De-ceased was about sixty years old and leaves a family.

ject to penal law should they constitute a misdemeanor.

ARE 18. Provision shall be made by a further enactment for the reorganization, the conservation and the administration of ecclesiastical property throughout the kingdom.

ARE 18. Any provisions of law now in force concerning matters contemplated by this present enactment, in so far as they be contrary to the same, shall henceforth be null and void.

We order that the present law, provided with the seal of State, be miserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the kingdom of Italy, charging all whom it may concern to obey and cause it to be obeyed as a law of the State.

CIVEN IN TURIN, May 15, 1571.

G. LANZA, C. CURRENTI, E. VISJONTI-VENOS G. ACTON, CASTAGNOLA, GIOVANNI DE PALCO, QUINTINO SELLA,

### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

DUTTON & Co. have in press, for issue in the fall, a number of juvenile books and an edition of "The Home at Heatherbrae," a new novel just issued in England by Longman.

THE AUTHOR of "Shiloh" has written another book, which E. P. Dutton & Co., of this city, have in press. It will contain a series of familiar letters. written from Cuba, and will be issued early in Sep-

THE "AMERICAN CHURCHMAN," recently issued at Milwaukee, has been purchased by the proprietors of the Hartford Churchman, and will be merged into the latter paper, with the publication office in

ROUTLEDGE & Sons announce for publication on the 25th inst., by special arrangement with the author, a new book on a question of great public interest-viz., the labor question. It will be entitled, "The Coolie: His Rights and Wrongs." The author's previous book, "Ginx's Baby," has already run through eleven American editions, and is still in

great demand. Chatfield & Co., of New Haven, have in press, will be different from any work on logic ever before published. It has been highly approved by some of the leading logicians of the country, and is claimed as developing a true science. 'Tae Science of Beauty," by the same author, is also in press. HURD & HOUGHTON'S "Riverside Bulletin" con-

tains a ludicrous statement. It says:-"The firm of of which this 'Builetin' is an exponent sent a parcel of books to a newspaper, which is one of two in the same town, 'both dulites.' A memorandum was ent, as the books did not go direct, which came back duly receipted by the literary editor and countersigned by a pencil note on the margin addressed to him by the editor-in-chief, Touch this firm's works lightly. They advertise their books in --- (the other dailty)." Who was he and what paper is it? Mr. WELFORD, in his last letter from London, speaks of Mr. Edward B. Tylor's new work, "Primitive Culture," as follows:-It may be regarded as following up the line of inquiry started in the writer's "Researches into the Early History of Mankind," extending it to mental culture generally, and more particularly to the religious history of man under the head of "Animism." the deep-lying doctrine of spiritual beings, embodying the very essence of spiritualistic as opposed to materialistic philosophy. A large portion of the work is occupied in investigations of the properly called religious element and its prevalence among savage races, including the belief in a future life. This forms a division distinct from "Mythology," understood to relate to the operations of the imagination on rational objects and phenomena. The universal reading of Mr. Tylor remin is one of Buckle, but it is guided by a sounder criticism and is under command of a safer judgment.

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

City-The Garbage Question Again-Unsafe Tenement Houses.
But little business of public interest was trans-

acted by the Board of Health at their regular weekly nceting yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Committee handed in a report in relation to the dumping of garbage and animal matter by the street conractor in the sunken lots between Eighty-eighth and Ninety-eighth streets, on the east side.

The report states that the dumping of this material, which is in a state of decomposition, has nitherto been the cause of breeding fevers and plagues in other countries, citing, as an instance, the fearful mortality in Montevideo se recently, and the committee recommend that the street contractor be required to remove all the garbage and such like which he has already dumped in the vicinity above referred to, and that is the future nothing but askes be used for the purpose of filling in the lots. This recommendates was conquired in by the Board, and the contractor was further ordered to disinfect the locality after the fitty matter shall have been by him removed, and that the whole work be done under the supervision of the City Sanitary Inspector.

The City Sanitary Inspector reported that the tenement houses Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry street, were in a very unsate condition because of needed repairs, and recommended that the Board order the vacation of the premises by the parties now occupying them and that they be not again inhabited without a written permit from the Board. This recommendation was also concurred in.

Board. This recommendation was also concurred in.

After receiving the following reports from the Register of Records and the City Sanitary Inspector the Board adjourned:—

BURKAU OF RECORDS OF VITAL STATISTICS, June 21, 1871.

I have the honor to report 449 registered deaths for the pass week, being a decrease of 20 from the previous week and as excess of 3 over the corresponding period of 1870. Zymetic diseases occasioned 189 deaths; constitutional, 36; local, 165; developmental, 31, and violent causes, 23. There were 35 fatal cases of smallpox, an increase of 11; 7 deaths were referred to measies, a decrease of 8, and 11 to carriating, a decrease of 8. Typhus and typhoid fevers caused but a single death each, against 2 and 4, respectively, in the precoding week. The mortality from diarrhocal affections rose from 45 to 83. An analogous increase takes place suddenly every year, but usually from one to three weeks later in the season. In 1866 in was not noticed until the last week in June, although cholera had been extending during the whole of the month. In 1867 here was no decided

\*\*IREVALENCE OF HOWEL COMPLAINTS\*\*
until the week ending Juny 6, in 1868 until that ending July 11, in 1869, July 2, and in 1870, June 25. Within four years, therefore, there has been a constant anticipation in seab successive year marking the reappearance of the character.

In the past week, 55 deaths were attributed to phtheis pet-